

BOYS ROB FARM HOUSE; SHERIFF ARRESTS THEM

TWO INDIANAPOLIS LADS, JAMES LAWLER, AGE 12, AND HERBERT SKAGGS, AGE 19, BREAK INTO HOME OF MR AND MRS. SAM GOODWIN, EAST OF DELMER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

HID IN A CORN SHOCK

Two Indianapolis boys, James Lawler, age 12, and Herbert Skaggs, age 19, were arrested late Wednesday afternoon by Sheriff Howard Harris about a mile east of Fillmore, charged with breaking into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Goodwin, near the Coal Shute, just east of Delmar, and robbing the house of several articles.

The robbery occurred at near 3 o'clock, when the members of the family were away from the house. Upon returning to the house at near 3 o'clock, Mr. Hunter saw the boys running down the road. When he discovered that the house had been robbed, he immediately notified the Sheriff.

The boys had started south so Mr. Goodwin and some neighbors started after them. They found the lads hiding in a shock of fodder about the time the Sheriff arrived.

When arrested the boys had in their possession a shot gun, rifle, check for \$90., \$8. in money, a flash light and a pair of gloves stolen from the Goodwin home.

The boys told the officer that they had come from Indianapolis on a freight train to hunt and that they had gone to the Goodwin home to get something to eat. When they found the door unlocked and no one at home they entered the home and robbed it. The boys had one gun of their own.

Parents of the lads were notified by the Sheriff and they came to this city today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Watson of South Locust street entertained a number of their friends on Sunday in honor of their 20th wedding anniversary.

Among those who attended the event and aided Mr. and Mrs. Watson in enjoying the day are Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hillis, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Harst, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Lockett Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. John Hillis and son Clifford.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson received the hearty congratulations of their several guests and also some beautiful gift remembrances of the occasion.

H. C. Callendar made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. W. E. Baney entertained about 15 of her friends Wednesday evening at amuseurade party. The rooms were appropriately decorated in Halloween colors and Jack-O-Lanterns. Refreshments of ginger bread, pumpkin pie and whipped cream, apples and coffee were served.

J. B. Hammond with Brown & Moffett reports the sale of the Mrs. Julia A. Balch property in Bainbridge to John Hoffman for a consideration of \$3,500.

Brown & Moffett report the sale of a fine stock and grain farm in Jackson and Floyd townships to Ora Heath. The farm contains 217 acres and is known as the Sol Ader farm. The consideration was not made public.

The 1920 Convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. Church, Greencastle District will be held in Brazil. The 1919 convention has just closed at the Maple Ave. church in Terre Haute.

The Rev. A. M. Hootman will go to Hillsboro, Saturday where he will fill the pulpit of the Rev. H. Davis at the Christian church in that city, on Sunday. Rev. Davis who is conducting a revival at the Fillmore Christian church will preach at Fillmore on Sunday.

John Sadler is in Indianapolis today on business.

Mrs. Christie Stark of Terre Haute was here Wednesday on business.

Dr. J. L. Preston of Cloverdale was here on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mayme Rudisell of Indianapolis is spending the week here with her father-in-law, H. C. Rudisell and family.

Harry Maxwell will leave on Saturday for Rochester where he will have charge of the music during a series of evangelistic meetings, to be held in that city.

Dr. C. A. Allen of Clayton was here on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Watson spent Wednesday in Indianapolis.

The funeral of Thomas Callahan, who died Tuesday night of influenza, pneumonia, was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Presbyterian church, conducted by the Rev. Raphael, the Rev. Hootman and the Rev. Marshall. Interment was in the Forest Hill cemetery.

Mrs. William Thompson has returned from a visit in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bachelder of Indianapolis and Mrs. L. B. Minchin, of Los Angeles, who have been visiting Mrs. Emma Bachelder, have returned to their homes.

Mrs. Lou Allen Baker and her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Baker Day and children, who have been spending the last few months in San Diego, Cal., will go to Berkeley this year for the winter.

Crazy Quilt



MOTHER OF GEN. ALLENBY



Mrs. Hynnan Allenby, eighty-four years of age, mother of Field Marshal Allenby, who gained the highest rank of the British army, and a viscountcy for his splendid victories against the Turks.

HERE'S FANTASTIC FISH YARN

Five-Dollar Bill Comes Up With Bait Within Net Cast at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex.—Many and varied are the fish stories which come to light in Galveston during the course of a season, but there are none of the fantasy vouched for by L. Sandel of Galveston and party, who recently journeyed to Anderson's Way, down the island. A party, consisting of his father and mother, and an aunt and uncle were with young Sandel on the trip. It became necessary to make a cast for bait and young Sandel waded out into the bay and cast the net.

He brought it to the shore well filled with mullet, crabs and other species of fish, and reposing on the bottom of the net was an oyster shell wrapped in a five-dollar note. The bill was partly destroyed, but the serial number and the figures were still plain, and it was accepted readily at a local bank.

MINERS AT WORK 200 YEARS

Hudson Bay Company Conducts Secret Operations for More Than Two Centuries.

The Pass, Man.—Investigations which were begun by mining experts in the wild region north of here, shortly after the recent gold strike near Athapuskow, are said to have disclosed the fact that mining operations have been in progress in the Hudson Bay region for more than 200 years.

The Hudson Bay company, which holds perpetual land grants and mineral rights, has been doing the mining, according to preliminary reports received here. It is understood that the mining industry in that region was more or less of a secret, but that the only reason for secrecy was to keep adventurers from trespassing on company property.

LIBERTY

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kortepeter visited Mrs. Fanny Kortepeter in Poland, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Keiser and children visited Moses Stevenson and wife in Center Point, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Branneman, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Branneman and Talitha Greenlee of near Cloverdale visited Mrs. M. Branneman's sister, Mrs. Sarah Rader and family, on Friday.

Visitors at the home of Mrs. Sarah Rader, during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent McCullough, Mrs. Dacy Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Mace and daughter Lucille Mrs. C. O. Reutshler and daughter Mary Ellen, Margaret Lanet, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Syester.

O. L. Keiser and family visited Ezra Brewer and family, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Court Griffith and son Carol who have been spending a few days here with her parents returned to their home in Indianapolis Monday.

R. B. Mustard and family visited Lufe Alemeyer and James Mustard and family of near Poland, Sunday.

Henley Harris and wife of near Reelsville were dinner guests of Mrs. Sarah Rader and family Sunday.

Miss Zeta Campbell of Center Point spent the week end here with Miss Ruth Hemphill.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frazee visited friends in Bowling Green, Sunday.

Dora Dierdorf, wife and children visited Miss Amy Byers, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turcell and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Collins and mother and Miss Mary Walker all of Terre Haute were all day guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Welymeyer, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Price of Terre Haute visited R. B. Mustard and family Sunday.

Albert Keiser and family visited Earl Smith, near Poland, Sunday.

Dennis Dial and Bert Turner of Brazil, Lester Sonnefeld and James Williams visited Elmer Latham, Sunday.

Dora Latham and family of Brazil visited Earl Schafer and wife, Sunday.

Miss Martha Leider and Homer Lewis attended the Mielker-Butler wedding at French Lick, Saturday.

John H. Crall, of the traction Co. was in this city today looking after business interests.

Fred Lancaster was in Indianapolis today.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hadley of Brazil were in Greencastle today.

FOKKER DEvised RADIO AIRPLANE

Dutch Inventor Had Plan to Put Allied Artillery Out of Commission.

BUNGLED BY THE WAR OFFICE

Airplanes Loaded With Explosives to Be Directed by Wireless—Fokker Perfected Machine, but War Office Spoiled Scheme.

Amsterdam.—M. Fokker, the Dutch airplane expert who worked for the Germans during the war, stated, in an interview, that he had made millions of marks out of the Germans, but would give half of them to prove to the world that he was never anti-ally.

"I was making airplanes before the war broke out," he said, "and when the Germans asked me to make airplanes for them I could only agree to do so. It was purely a financial matter.

"We are having an airplane exhibition here in Amsterdam this month and I find that all the English flying men who come here are good sportsmen. They don't nurse any grudge against me for making airplanes for the Germans, but the Frenchmen—they never will forgive me. I fear. My machine brought down too many Frenchmen, and they don't like my name."

Germans Had 3,000.

M. Fokker said he built 3,000 airplanes at his factories in Germany for the Germans to use in the spring drive of 1918, but the allies had five to one. So the German army had to quit.

"If the war had gone on for several more years how far would the airplane have developed?" M. Fokker was asked.

His answer revealed what he declared had been a great military secret. "We would have put the artillery out of commission," he said. "We would have made the big guns as old-fashioned as spears. It was all the fault of the army red tape in Berlin that it was not begun sooner.

"It was like this: In 1916 the army authorities asked me if I could make a very cheap airplane with a very cheap engine, capable of flying about four hours, which could be steered through the air by wireless waves.

"They intended to load each one of these airplanes with an immense bomb and send them into the air under the control of one flying man who would shepherd them through the sky by wireless like a flock of sheep. He would be able to steer them as he pleased, and send them down to earth to exactly the spot he selected.

"The German idea was that it was a tremendous waste to send shells through the air by means of explosives. Their idea was to put all their explosives into the shells, and then move the shells to their destination by petrol power. They had really lost faith in the use of big guns.

"Of course, each one of these airplanes with its engine would be blown up when the bomb exploded. The whole thing was not much more expensive than firing long-range shells.

and it would be far more sure and more deadly.

War Office Bungled.

"My plans were accepted by the authorities and then the war office made their great mistake. They decided to make the airplane itself. The war office bungled along with the manufacture of planes for many months, and when they had finally turned out a few machines they found that they could not be depended on.

"In the summer of 1918 they came to me and gave me a huge order for the wireless-steered airplanes. I had just got ready to manufacture them in wholesale quantities when the end of the war came."

M. Fokker displayed a photograph of an airplane without an engine. "This is my very latest idea," he said proudly. "It is a secret as yet. Sporting contests with such machines would be very much like coasting contests on the winter runs in the Alps. An air coaster could be towed by another airplane to a height of 5,000 feet or more, and then the airman could cut loose and plane down. I think the day will come when air coasting without engines will be a great sport."

LONDON SHUNS SKYSCRAPER

American Architects Get No Encouragement to Extend Building to Great Height.

London.—The old question of whether or not London is to have skyscrapers is being revived because of the high price of property in the business section and the lack of space in office buildings. Generally speaking, London does not like tall buildings.

Percy Tubbs, past president of the Society of Architects, declared that if the skyscraper was to come it would be necessary to widen the streets.

"Space in London, however, is not so scarce as it is in New York, which is an island," he said.

American architects who are here erecting a huge apartment store have repeatedly asked permission to extend the main building high enough to accommodate not only the present business of the concern, but to provide for the future, and have met with no encouragement.

MANHATTAN

Mr. and Mrs. David Pollom gave a reception, Sunday evening, to their immediate relatives in honor of their son John and his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Roberts and children took supper with John Hodshire and family Saturday evening.

The work on the church is progressing slowly on account of the rain.

Louis Roberts has purchased the Clyde Hutchison property on National Avenue and is moving into it.

Odessa Hodshire spent Sunday with May and Ethel Roberts.

David Pollom has the prize pumpkin of this neighborhood, it tips the scales at fifty two pounds.

Miss Lola Neese is spending the week with friends at Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Bence Daggy visited the latter's parents, at Cloverland Saturday night and Sunday.

DUNBAR HILL

People are cleaning house in this neighborhood and beginning to get ready for winter.

Miss Mary Myers who has been visiting home folks went back to Indianapolis last week.

Mrs. Weaver called on Mrs. Boswell one evening last week.

Several from this neighborhood attended the Carnival at Greencastle last week.

Miss Lucy Vanhook visited her sister Mary Surber from Friday until Saturday.

Mr. Herbert Boswell wife and daughter visited Isaac Beckelheimer near Morton, Sunday.

Mr. Leo Surber and family called on John Vanhook Saturday night.

Joy Dodd remains about the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kehner of Center Point visited her aunt Mrs. J. H. Hemphill and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henley Harris, Mrs. Sarah Rader, S. F. Murbarger and daughter Effie visited Mrs. Wm. Tary and daughter Miss Kate in Bowling Green, Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Pollom of Brazil spent Wednesday in this city.

Mrs. Jacob Jones and daughter, Mrs. Lesman of Brazil were here on business today.

MEET ME AT CHRISTIES.

LEADERS FOR THE RED CROSS DRIVE NAMED

JOHN CURRAN, MANAGER FOR THE THIRD ROLL CALL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, ANNOUNCES THOSE WHO WILL ASSIST HIM IN THE WORK.

WILL START ON NOVEMBER 1

John Curran of Bainbridge, who has been named as the manager for the Third Roll Call membership drive of the Red Cross in Putnam County, which is to start November 2 and will close on November 16, has named the chairman for each of the Putnam Co. chapters. (These chairmen will lead the drives in their community.

The list of chairmen is as follows: Chairman, John Curran, Bainbridge Chapter Chairmen:

- Brick Chapel, C. K. Hall
- Walnut Chapel, Mrs. G. R. Huffman
- Cloverdale, Geo. B. Rockwell
- Fincastle, H. C. Foster
- Fillmore, A. W. Cooper
- Groveland, FORREST Sutherland
- Manhattan, Claude Young
- Mt. Medford, Natl. Hammond
- Madison tp., Ivan Ruark
- Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Albert Houck
- Morton, John McCabe
- New Maysville, Elsie Patrick
- Portland Mills, Cash Buckler
- Putnamville, Joe Cromwell
- Russellville, Dr. R. M. Foster
- Roachdale, Chas. Edwards
- Raccoon, Buford Fall
- Wesley Chapel, W. M. Zeiner
- Greencastle, James P. Hughes
- Reelsville, Ott Mullinix

CCRN SALK VALLEY

Homer Slavens and family of Putnamville and James Cox and daughter, Lessie spent Saturday night with Wm. Newman and family.

Miss Helen Buis who is attending business school at Indianapolis spent Sunday with home folks.

Eddie Buis and wife of Clayton visited Sunday with H. H. Hicks and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Storms spent Saturday with Mrs. Myrtle Storms and sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Newman and son Leonard and Homer Slavens and family were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Buis.

Harold McNary who is attending school at Purdue spent over Sunday with home folks.

Oran Buis and wife visited Sunday with E. E. Buis and family.

MALTA.

The Miller children have moved from the O'Brien farm to Stilesville.

Mrs. Bertie Nichols has sold her farm to the Thomas Co. and will have a sale next Monday. She has not decided what she will do.

Miss Mary Shuck is visiting with Mrs. Marie Lawson this week.

Mr. Sam Campbell is no better.

Miss Frances Bohannon of California visited at Will Shucks last Thursday night and also visited at Emery Nichols Friday and Saturday will start for her home next Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Walls Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lawson and son visited friends in Roachdale last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lawson, Mrs. Clyde Walls and Miss Mary Shuck went to Indianapolis last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lineberry and Mrs. Alma Campbell of Stilesville called on Mr. and Mrs. C. Sam Campbell last Monday.

Several from this place are attending the revival meeting at Fillmore Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Wright of near Amo are moving to the O'Brien farm this week.

Mrs. Alice Bridges of California called on Mrs. Sam Campbell last Friday evening.

Mrs. G. J. Luce and Mrs. Ruben Yaut of Brazil were here today on business.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.



When hostilities ceased there were in the hands of their Teuton captors millions of prisoners of war of all Allied countries, the terrible plight of whom is well known to all the world. Red Cross workers, carrying relief supplies of clothing, medicines and supplementary foodstuffs, penetrated the Central Powers as soon after the armistice as the military authorities would permit, and the work of getting the prisoners started back to their own countries was soon begun. In this photograph a group of these men are seen packed up and restored to something like normal health, awaiting the train that will carry them out of bondage.

HERALD

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BEFORE DAY OF GUNPOWDER

Soldiers Were Capable of Doing Considerable Execution With the Bow and Arrow.

The first "gun" used in warfare was undoubtedly the crossbow—archetype of the type having a reflex composite bow made of wood, sinew, horn or whalebone, and wound up with a ratchet or "maneuvering" which slipped on over the stock and which held in place by a loop controlled by a transverse peg in the stock just behind the lock.

This weapon reached its highest development in Germany under Maximilian, when it had a steel bow of immense power. There is one in the Boston museum with a bow of over two and one-half inches wide and nearly three-fourths of an inch thick. In central Europe, France and Spain the bow was not used much save by the people who came under Mohammedan influence. The crossbow being a much easier weapon to use, it was forbidden in England to anyone not having a certain income, in order that the yeomen and common people should be forced to use the long bow, which in military purposes was vastly superior on account of the rapidity of its fire, although outranked by the crossbow. It had one great advantage of lightness. A military crossbow with windlass weighs about 20 pounds.

REVOLUTION IN OLD EGYPT

Records Tell of Uprising Which Eventually Ended Unhappily for the Rebellious Citizens.

A recently deciphered papyrus shows a pretty revolutionary spirit among the Egyptians in the year 2000 B. C., or nearly 4,000 years before the French thought of an upheaval. The period is between the old and the middle kingdom and an Egyptian sage plaintively invites the king to save his people in telling him of the conditions of the country. He tells him that "that is past which yesterday could be seen. The land turns like a potter's wheel. The noble cry out and the poor are full of joy. Each town says, 'Let us drive the strong from without our midst.' Those who were clothes are now in rags. Noble women trail through the land, and housewives say, 'And we only something to eat.' . . . The poor possess hardly things, and those who could buy themselves no sandals now have treasure. . . . The people have detested the king and persecuted his officials." That the revolution was a success seems hardly to have been the case, for the papyrus goes on to say that laughter has gone; misery is in the land; big and small say, "If only I were dead."

Up a Tree.

While in Africa recently Mr. A. S. Le Souef, director of the Taronga zoo (Sydney), saw plenty of elephants, which were destructive to the crops put in by the natives of the Uganda country. He also observed the body of a small antelope about 14 feet up a tree. The carcass of the antelope had been put in this position for safe keeping by leopards. "These members of the cat family are handsome, and extremely active," says Mr. Le Souef. "They play about in clear places in the forest, tear up the ground, and spring far up the trees. They are most active, but they do not readily attack humanity, unless it be a child at evening, and they are hungry. The beauty of their fur makes them desirable for a zoo and for rugs, but the number that may be killed is limited. I saw the beautiful Celebes monkey, which, in spite of its striking black-and-white coloring, was difficult to observe among the juniper trees from whose branches hung long bunches of fruit."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. This alone is enough to convince one that it is a medicine of more than ordinary merit. Give it a trial and you will find this to be the case.

MADE FRIENDS FOR COLONIES

Benjamin Franklin's Successful Diplomacy in France Meant Much to Young Country.

The first diplomat to represent the United States at a foreign court was Benjamin Franklin, who acted in Paris as official "agent" of the infant republic in France. The crossing of the Atlantic in the sloop Reprisal had occupied over a month, and Doctor Franklin had had many thrilling escapes from pursuing British vessels. Franklin was given a cordial reception in France, although his refusal to wear a sword or wig when presented at court shocked the fashionable. The greatest writers and philosophers of that golden age in France delighted to honor Doctor Franklin, and even the venerable Voltaire paid tribute to the genius of the American. Franklin remained in France nine years. At first he was merely the agent of "the American rebels," and had no official diplomatic standing, but even in this capacity he had sufficient influence to bring about the treaty of alliance between France and the Colonies, which had so profound a moral effect on the Revolutionary struggle. He raised a large amount of money in France, and after the signing of the treaty became the first American minister to that country.

Splendid Fossil Collection.

Southwestern institution has been enriched by a ton and a half of specimens taken during the last summer from the Burgess Pass fossil quarry in British Columbia, which was discovered less than ten years ago. The work was done mainly by Secretary Walcott of the institution, and his wife. In two months a section of the quarry 150 feet square was taken out, revealing some of the finest specimens of middle Cambrian fossils yet discovered in any formation. Large blocks of hard shale were first blasted loose, then carefully split with chisel and hammer to expose any fossil remains between the laminae. The shale has preserved for some twenty million years animals that were as soft and non-resistant as jellyfish, worms, crabs, etc., notwithstanding all the vicissitudes these rocks have since undergone from the time they were simply hardened mud. They have been subjected to much pressure and profound chemical change, but the fossils remain perfect.

Law Officer's Perquisite.

Kissing the policeman instead of the Bible, Mrs. Amelia Thompson, who was called as a witness for the defense in an assault case, at London, Eng., by her evidence got the accused acquitted. In the witness-box she took the Bible in her right hand. "Kiss it," said Sergt. Mason. "Must I?" inquired the lady. "By all means," responded the sergeant. "Well then, here goes; if it must be done, it must be, but it's a curious thing this law, as much kissing and hugging as if one was christening a baby," and she put her arms around the sergeant's neck, and gave him such a violent kiss that it resounded throughout the court. The magistrate called her a "stupid little thing" for misunderstanding what she was to do.

No Man's a Hero to His Wife.

While the fire that destroyed the four-story Stillman department store in Munich recently was at its height an excited woman called police headquarters, saying that her husband, a workman, was supposed to be repairing the roof on the Stillman building and she feared he might have perished in the flames. A policeman who investigated found that the man in question not only had escaped but had helped to save a woman clerk who was in danger. The officer informed the wife of this, thinking she would not only be relieved but proud of the husband. Instead she snapped back: "What was my husband doing on the roof with a woman?"—Indianapolis News.

Length of Life Extended.

In 1348-50, 25,000,000 deaths from the plague or "black death" occurred, which was one-fourth of the entire population of the world at that time. The average length of life in the sixteenth century was only 21 years, while in this, the twentieth century, the average life is forty-five years. In India, however, the average life today is only twenty-four years. We are enabled to see what the science of medicine is accomplishing in more civilized countries, where ignorance and superstition do not prevail to any great extent.

Precocious Youth.

Mary and Ruth were discussing plans for playing house and Mary said, "I'll be the mother and you be my little girl." "No," said Ruth, "I want to be the father." "Oh," said Mary, "let's play we've got plenty of money, and then we won't need a father."

PARK TO REPLACE VILLAGE

Extension of Public Domain Makes Necessary Sacrifice of Port Kennedy in Pennsylvania.

The state of Pennsylvania, through the Valley Forge park commission, has condemned by right of eminent domain the entire village of Port Kennedy, on the Schuylkill river, near Valley Forge. The place has a population of about six hundred, two churches, a schoolhouse, a home for poor children, three picturesque old mills and about 100 dwellings. All but the schoolhouse and the churches are to be torn down to make way for the enlargement of Valley Forge park, and the whole village is wondering where it is going to find new homes.

A few years ago Valley Forge park contained only 250 acres. Somebody discovered that the act creating the park provided that it should lie within the outposts of Washington's encampment. Port Kennedy seems to come within that territory, although there has been considerable historical argument on the point.

For some years the villagers have been fighting the plans of the commission to extend the park, but now they have given up. The Rev. Rhea Coffman, pastor of the Port Kennedy Presbyterian church, is leading the movement to establish a new community. "This presents a big problem to most of us," he says. "The majority of Port Kennedy people earn their living at the nearby magnesite mills and getting away from here may mean serious financial loss. We have been organizing prospective lot buyers and have obtained an option on a 90-acre tract that is still within walking distance of the mills; 41 of our people have agreed to buy lots there."—Boston Evening Transcript.

New Cancer Theory.

Contrary to general belief, Dr. L. M. Ottroy, a prominent St. Louis physician, declared at a recent convention of the American Association for Medical-Physical Research held in Chicago that the cancer is not hereditary, not contagious and is positively curable.

"One result of the great war," he said, "has been the great prevalence of cancer, the result of wounds and other causes. But cancer is not contagious and, like leprosy, while it may be latent in the system, does not develop in the offspring of the one affected."

"Cancer is absolutely curable, in from one to three months, if treated in its earlier stages, and for this treatment I use a pus serum made from the afflicted patient and then re-injected into the veins of the patient from whom it is so obtained. The treatment is not painful and does not confine the patient to bed, but permits of the usual work or duty each day while under treatment."

Croix De Cruller.

The big doughnut bakery which the Knights of Columbus have been operating at Coblenz, Germany, to supply the soldiers stationed in the Rhineland ever since the armistice furnished the "favorite fruit" of the several American doughboys who recently arrived home and told about the championship eating contest. William J. Long, twenty-three, a six-footer from Providence, R. I., who was awarded the "croix de cruller" for demolishing 249 doughnuts in 24 hours, easily won the contest from the ten other men who had entered the contest.

Private Long's record was a cruller a minute for the first hour. During the next three he consumed 60, and after a short rest he finished the balance. The second man in the contest ate 189, and the third man 115.

Long weighs about 211 pounds and the doughnuts which he ate were the western type made famous by a certain chain of railroad restaurants. The croix de cruller is a medal of doughnut, designed after the lines of a doughnut with the number 249.

United States Ship Tonnage.

The seagoing fleet of American merchant ships of over 1,000 gross tons each on August 31, 1919, registered for the foreign trade or enrolled for the coasting trade by sea, as shown by the returns of the bureau of navigation, department of commerce, under acts of congress, comprised 2,245 ships of 8,100,008 gross tons, of which 1,558 of 6,767,829 gross tons were steel steamers, 247 of 840,611 gross tons were wooden steamers, 95 of 189,487 gross tons steel sailing ships or schooner barges, and 245 of 371,099 gross tons wooden sailing ships or schooner barges.

Looked Cumbersome to Her.

A downtown store is making an early display of blanket bath robes. An elderly woman going through the store the other day was attracted by the bold patterns and stopped at the counter to examine the garments.

"Just what are these used for, may I ask?" she said to the clerk.

The clerk informed her that they were bath robes and the prospective customer replied:

"For the love of goodness! Looks like they'd be mighty heavy if a body got into the water with them on!"—Columbus Dispatch.

Big Glass Industry in Japan.

The plate glass industry in Japan has greatly expanded since the world war. Before the war about 550,000 boxes of glass were consumed annually, 420,000 boxes of which were imported from Belgium and Germany, the remainder being of home manufacture. In the past year 850,000 boxes were manufactured in Japan, of which 600,000 boxes were consumed in Japan, and the remaining 250,000 boxes were exported.—New York Tribune.

NO WIRES NEEDED

Invention Makes It Easy to Talk Through Space.

New Radiophone Can Be Connected to Ordinary Electric Light Socket in Any Building—Means Much to World.

The successful application of alternating current—the 90-cycle alternating current of any ordinary household or office building electric light installation—to the field of the wireless telephone is announced by Dr. Lee de Forest as the first result of a series of after-the-war experiments in the application of the new radio art to the purposes of peace.

Elimination of the "hum" is, accordingly, made possible when the wireless telephone circuit is now connected with the ordinary electric light line, a problem which it may be said, has long confronted radio engineers.

Another advance in wireless progress to result from the new circuit employed by the inventor is the elimination of the high-powered generating stations for the production of direct current, the cost and complication of which has heretofore been beyond the reach of the ordinary layman.

All that is required now, in the way of voltage, is any ordinary lamp socket in house or office building. Remove the lamp, "plug in" a pony wireless panel and do your talking. That is what the engineers of the De Forest laboratories have been doing for the last several months between Highbridge, Westchester, and downtown New York.

"After several months of constant effort and experimentation, in the field of the wireless telephone," said Dr. de Forest, "it is more than gratifying to be able to announce that we have at last succeeded in applying the principles of the radio art in such a way that any one may now, without technical knowledge, talk in space, without wires, from house to house and from city to city, by utilizing alternating current now employed in lighting the houses, and when we stop to consider that probably nine-tenths of the electric light installations in the rural districts supply alternating current, the great benefit thus placed at the disposal of the world is readily observed."

"Such a feat may be, no doubt, a little surprising to the ordinary layman, but there is no question today but the dawn of a new wireless age—not for experimenters and laboratory workers, but for the public at large—is already here. Coupled with the ordinary lamp socket found in any house throughout the country, the new wireless panel will do the trick. The few requirements in the way of operations are no more difficult than calling central. In fact, with the new pony wireless there is no need of disturbing central. One may call the other desired party by wireless in person."—New York Evening Post.

Poisoned "Fire Water."

Chicago liquor is full of poison, and it isn't the word of woman reformers that has spread the alarm, either. It is an honest-to-goodness chemist, hired by a jurist who was puzzled by the actions of the young and old men who were called "drunk." The chemist, after careful analysis of the fire water, exclaimed that the drink was the worst kind of stuff, and nothing short of poison. The report states that the "flicker" contained wood alcohol, fusel oil, creosote and water. The gin which is sold extensively in Chicago saloons contained a concoction composed of either oil of juniper berries or the berries themselves. Another substitute found to be very popular was "biters," which is made largely of tincture of cinchona.

The poisonous drinks are stupefying and frequently make the drinker deathly sick.

Page Mr. David.

Do you know Edward Albert Christian George Andrew David?

This is not the first name of several people. Instead it is the full name of his royal highness, the prince of Wales, who has been visiting Canada. When Emperor Joseph of Austria died he had a string of names which made a long paragraph in the newspapers.

Royalty has family names like other folks. The British royal family is often spoken of as the Guelphs. The ill-fated Russian imperial family was known as the Romanoffs; the former ruling family in Portugal was called Braganzas. The family who before Napoleon ruled France and later ruled Austria was the Bonapartes. Everyone knows who the Hohenzollerns used to be.

Queen Victoria was originally Miss Azo von Este. King Edward VII, grandfather of the prince of Wales, was named Albert Edward Wettin.—Boston Post.

Prosperous Mines in Sweden.

In one of the mining fields in Dalsland, Sweden, belonging to the Mangano Silicom company, several deep borings have been made, which gave a good result. The company's newly erected smelting works at Trollhatta, which are arranged for a yearly production of about 4,000 tons of prepared alloy, can be considered as provided with the necessary ore for ten years in advance.

Electricity in Bombay.

Electricity is replacing all other forms of power in Bombay's extensive cotton mills.

ESTABLISHED 1899

Dr. Osborn

THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST

of Indianapolis Will be at

Commercial Hotel GREENCASTLE, IND.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28

HOURS:

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Every 4 Weeks Thereafter



AVOID THE OPERATING TABLE

DR. OSBORN'S IMPROVED METHODS ARE EXCLUSIVELY HIS OWN, AND THERE IS NO GUESSWORK ABOUT IT—THEY HAVE PROVEN SUCCESSFUL

In the treatment and cure "Without the use of the knife" of Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Prostatic Enlargement, Rupture, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Obstruction, Rheumatism, Stomach Bowels and all other curable Chronic Diseases.

No Matter How Obstinate or How Contracted—Cured.

When I say I can cure you can depend upon it, for I know from the successful results in thousands of similar cases to yours just what I can accomplish. Grateful patients treated by me are constantly recommending others, and this is why I possess such a large practice.

Men! Women! If you do less than you should, on your farm, at your desk or in your shop, you are in some way weak. If you can't accomplish all that you expect or hope for, you are the silent sufferer from some hidden disease that affects one or more of the important nerve centers of the body. These neglected or unknown conditions are usually diseases of the Pelvic System, which reflexly act upon the organs of elimination, digestion and the nervous system, which in turn has its influence upon the brain. I have made a special study of the nervous system, and have perfected methods that will cure where ordinary methods have failed. I will give you a searching and thorough examination FREE, thus determining the exact location of your trouble.

BEAR IN MIND that I have in Indianapolis one of the most modern and thoroughly equipped offices in the state with a Specialist in charge who is ripe in years of experience, rich and mature in learning in his chosen work. That neither one of us will promise you more than we can give, and should you be unable to see me on date specified above, you can write, or better still call at my home office, 314 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis.

I do not use the knife. Neither do I do any cutting. Tomorrow May Never Come—Get in Touch With Me Today.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

No ruptured man, woman or child need be told of the suffering and agony resulting from the neglect of this awful affliction, nor of your many disappointments and failure to find a cure by experimenting with old-fashioned treatments, leaving you the sufferer in even worse condition than before, and mentally skeptical of ever being cured.

Every ruptured person in Indiana who calls to see me is entitled to a Free Trial of the

DR OSBORN
SELF-ADJUSTING
RUPTURE APPLIANCE

REMEMBER—It required much of my time during the past 19 years also Labor and Great Expense to perfect this wonderfully simple and effective appliance and make it possible to assure you relief. Know also that I ask NO MONEY UNTIL YOU ARE SATISFIED, as hundreds of others are now.

I Can Help You Now. Tomorrow May Be Too Late—Come and Get the Proof FREE.

It makes no difference what your present physical condition may be or what you have endured in your vain hunt for relief—YOU HAVE NOT TRIED DR. OSBORN'S SELF ADJUSTING RUPTURE APPLIANCE, and you will never be satisfied until you do.

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE

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Wednesday and Saturday

9 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 8

Sunday, 9 to 12 only.

AN ADVANTAGE

THE man fortunate enough to secure a Kuppenheimer Suit or Overcoat has an advantage over most clothes wearers.

It is a difficult season. There is a scarcity of the best a flood of goods below average. Strange makes bidding for your attention.

The name KUPPENHEIMER means all wool clothes of known merit and assured value by a house that has never lowered its standard of quality.

\$35 to \$60

J. F. CANNON & CO.



Constipation

The beginning of almost every serious disorder is constipation. If you want to enjoy good health keep your bowels regular. This is best accomplished by proper diet and exercise, but sometimes a medicine is needed and when that is the case you will find Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action, easy and pleasant to take. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Sunday morning service in the Ader block on the second floor at 11 o'clock. Wednesday evening testimony service at 8 o'clock.

All are welcome.

APPLES

Will sell a car load of Fancy hand picked assorted Apples

At The BIG FOUR FREIGHT DEPOT Today and Tomorrow F. S. SMOCK

Dairy Cow Sale

Champer's Barn

THURSDAY, OCT. 30

ONE O'CLOCK

20 Fresh Cows
10 Heavy Springers

Jerseys--Holsteins--Shorthorns

An Extra Good Lot of Dairy Cows.

William Etzler, Owner

Dobbs & Vestal, Auctioneers

Hirdnuts
Quick Mush

Phone 82

W. P. SACKETT

OPERA HOUSE

A. Cook, Prop. & Mgr.

Doors Open 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

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Triangle Photo Plays Presents

Sir Henry Irving's

Great Stage Success With

H. B. Irving

In the Famous Dual Role

"The Lyons Mail"

A Super Feature In Six Parts

National Film Company Presents

Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven

In the Two Part Comedy

Their Day Of Rest

A Goldwyn Capitol Comedy

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

Look for the Quality Symbol when you purchase a Piano or a Player Piano

I HAVE IN STOCK A FINE LINE OF PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY THE BALDWIN PIANO CO. ESTABLISHED 1862--PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, NEEDLES, PLAYER ROLLS, SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS AND ORGANS.

JAMES L. HAMILTON

19 E. WASHINGTON STREET

Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation.

Chamberlain's Tablets have restored to health and happiness hundreds who were afflicted with indigestion, biliousness and constipation. If you are troubled in this way give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased for they will benefit you.



HERALD WANT ADS. PAY BIG

THREE PROPOSALS A WEEK

Girl Sobs When New York Canteen Closes—"Boys Were So Nice," She Says.

New York.—The Pershing club canteen here has closed. With the end, gloom was spread over the countenances of the girls who served in the canteen. But especially gloomy was the countenance and especially mournful was the voice of Amelia Reeves. "What's the matter?" a reporter asked, fearing there was a death in the family.

"Nothing—oh, nothing," sobbed Amelia. "Only—"

"Only what?"

"Oh, the boys were so nice!" she answered.

"Well, that oughtn't to be anything to feel so bad about," consoled the reporter.

"There won't be any more of them here," said Miss Reeves, "and—and—so many of them proposed to me!"

"This is serious," said the reporter.

"Oh, no, nothing serious; only it was such fun being proposed to so often."

"How often?"

"On an average of three a week since July 1," replied the young lady, resorting to a handkerchief.

James L. Hamilton was in Indianapolis on business Wednesday.

EVERY PAGE A LOCAL PAGE

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR FARM LOANS, abstracts of title, see Wm. B. Vestal, with Dobbs & Vestal real estate office, Greencastle, Ind.

WOOD—We have plenty of fine mill wood. Let Lum fill your wood house now. Barnaby's mill. Phone 10.

WANTED TO RENT: Clean, neatly furnished room by a young man, who will be located in the city permanently. Leave address at Herald office.

Men Wanted for Detective Work. Write J. Ganor, former gov't detective, Danville, Ill.

APPLES at Harry Randel's orchard all this week.

FOR SALE—80 ar. es. level, black well tiled, well fenced, modern 8 room house, fine improvements, good orchard, one mile from town. Leaving on account of ill health. A good bargain. See Joe Hammond, with Brown & Moffett.

WATCH THIS PAPER—The next few days for bargains in real estate. The Putnam Realty Co., Greencastle and Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—New 5 room modern bungalow in south west part of the city. Immediate possession and a bargain if sold at once. Eight room modern house, well located and close to town, \$4,000.

CENTRAL TRUST CO.

S. C. SAYERS, Manager

MEET ME AT CHRISTIES.

RARE MAGAZINE BARGAINS—Prices are smashed until Nov. 10, when new prices will go into effect. I can save you money on your year's reading. Long experience in the magazine business enables me to give you the best of service. R. E. Richards, Phone Black 333.

Wanted—Young man or young woman who desires to learn to be a Linotype operator. Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE.

FARM BARGAINS

137 acres, splendid stock and grain farm, 50 acres bottom, living water and good improvements; \$90 per acre.

122 acres splendid land, well located, good improvements; \$135 per acre. 194 acres, good land, 150 acres under cultivation, splendid location and good improvements and priced right; \$125 per acre.

380 acres, stock and grain farm, well improved, well fenced and splendid water. A good investment and price is right; \$30,000.

125 acres, splendid stock farm, 40 acres tillable land, new and extra good buildings; \$9,000.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

S. C. SAYERS, MANAGER

An Agreeable Surprise.

"About three years ago when I was suffering from a severe cold on my lungs and coughed most of the time night and day, I tried a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was surprised at the promptness with which it gave me relief," writes Mrs. James Brown, Clark Mills, N. Y. Many another has been surprised and pleased with the prompt relief afforded by this remedy.

KEPT 200,000 FISH IN PRIVATE HOME

Ichthyologist Raised Them in Flat and Made Money.

DECIDES TO QUIT BUSINESS

Had One of Most Remarkable Aquatic Collections in the World and Students of Fish Life Came From All Parts to See New York Man's Collection—Clear Profit of \$2,000 in Summer Season by Raising Fish.

C. D. Pullen of 1904 Crotona Park East, has gone out of the fish business, and New York thereby has lost a place of pilgrimage, the New York Evening Sun says. Mr. Pullen's home in the past has housed one of the most remarkable aquatic collections in the world, and students of aquatic life and fish fanciers have come from distant parts to this Bronx home to compare notes with Mr. Pullen and to see his collection.

There were casual features about this collection, however, which to the average man were even more remarkable than the collection itself or the deep knowledge of fish life possessed by the collector. In former years, before the breaking up of the collection was begun, the story of an exhibit of more than 200,000 fish in a private home brought many curious to Mr. Pullen's door.

It may be judged how great was the surprise of these visitors when they found their way to a small double house, with a narrowly confined back yard, that so large and famed a collection could be contained therein. Their surprise was still greater when they found tanks containing thousands of fish stowed out of the way in the living room, in the kitchen and on the porch, and nests for the breeding of mosquitoes—fish food—by the billions tucked away in the back yard and under the back porch.

Kept Them in Close Quarters.

It was the aquarist's thorough and intimate knowledge of fish life that enabled him to keep such an enormous collection in such confined space. He kept the fish healthy and active by the tens of thousands in space where the amateur could not have kept hundreds. But Mr. Pullen has been a fish fancier and collector since 1881 and he had opportunity to learn many of nature's aquatic secrets.

With a small back yard—say one about 15 feet by 40, which is about the size of the widely known Crotona Park yard—one may well clear profits of more than \$2,000 in a summer season in the raising of fish. Mr. Pullen says, that is, if he possesses the necessary information, and at the same time may make this business one of the most fascinating of hobbies.

There are a few aquaria left in the home, and a mosquito plant with a capacity of many hundreds of millions of mosquitoes is still working, but Mr. Pullen has decided to dispose of the aquaria and give up the study to which he has devoted more than 30 years.

And he has come to know water life. Interested in his hobby, he ventures even to interpret the language of the fishes and recently, explaining the peculiarities of the life that has so long been under his sympathetic observation, he illustrated many of his points by hypothetical fish dialogues.

Bubble Nest of the Hellerie.

He told of the bubble nest building of the little hellerie—a species of fish that brings its young into the world alive—and told of Mr. Hellerie's fussiness about this business. Pa Hellerie blows bubbles for the nest, he said, without taking me into his confidence, and when he does invite her to see the work his surprise goes for naught—Ma Hellerie turns to and bursts his work all to bits. This always, according to Mr. Pullen, annoys Pa Hellerie so that he forgets himself and chases me in and out among the seaweeds until one or the other breaks down. He is then brought to reason and docility follows his wife's advice as to the proper site and architecture of the nest—when he begins his work anew.

Mr. Pullen showed an aquarium with many hundreds of those little fish. He said that the water in this aquarium was 28 years old, and for the purposes of growing healthy and vigorous fish, was invaluable. It was planted thick with seaweed, and it showed through the glass the same thick green that water scooped from a natural pond would show. It was evidently the same sort of water that nature uses for the growing of fish, and not the crystal clear water of the conventional aquarium.

Most fish in captivity are "starved" to death by their unnatural surroundings, Mr. Pullen says. The economy of nature is ignored and the result is that fish in captivity die after short keeping and are always sickly. The glary white sand, the crystal water and a limp conventional weed or two spell a prolonged death for the regulation aquarium denizens.

Rules for Aquarium Keeping.

These rules are given by Mr. Pullen for the success of the home aquarium: In the first place, never change the water of the aquarium. Be sure that the circulation of oxygen through the water is sufficient and thorough by planting seaweed and grass reaching from the sand in the globe above the surface of the water. Allow life breeding decay to accumulate in the water—cut up, now and then, lettuce

leaves and let these oxidize to form a base for microscopic food for the fish. If a fish falls sick take him out of the tank and wash him with salt water. This, Mr. Pullen explained somewhat after the theory of a delousing process. And do not feed the fish too often or too much. One should feed goldfish, the fanciest said, twice a week, and not oftener.

Mr. Pullen has installed aquaria for people in all parts of the world. There are, however, probably few collections of fish in captivity as well cared for as his own. Few who keep an aquarium take the trouble of growing fresh meat for their pets in the shape of mosquitoes and other insects. Mr. Pullen grows not only fresh meats, he produces fresh "eggs" for his fish. He breeds a small insect, which he puts into the aquaria by the hundreds of thousands. The females of these insects, while swimming in the water, lay microscopic eggs, one by one, in their wake, and the little fish follow these insects and eat the eggs as fast as they are laid. These, together with mosquito larvae or cut worms, are their bacon and eggs for breakfast.

"MAKE 'EM WORK," SAYS ALLEGED BIGAMIST

Shipping Clerk Explains Secret of Maintaining Two Homes.

How a man, in the present day of high rents and food, can keep up two apartments and support two wives on the salary of a shipping clerk is easily explained by Harry Thompson, held in Philadelphia on charges of bigamy.

"Pick out wives who can work," is Thompson's advice. "And be so fascinating that both are glad to have you come home to slippers and ease at their respective firesides whether you support 'em or not."

But too many Eves spoiled the little paradise in which Thompson has been living for a year or so. Wife No. 1, who was Miss Emily Chell of Dubuque, Ia., until September 3, 1918, grew suspicious of his long absence from their home and of his story that he had been promoted from shipping clerk to a salesman.

Detectives discovered that Thompson was still a shipping clerk but that he was living with another Mrs. Thompson. Wife No. 2 was Miss Maud Peterson until six months ago.

Thompson was arrested at the factory in the presence of the two wives, both of whom had marriage certificates. Wife No. 1 told her attorney that there was another wife and children.

"He taunted me once with the fact that I wasn't his wife, anyway, and was more or less of a poor fish," she told the attorney. Then she said he had been married before and had children before he married her.

The defendant Thompson looked a bit worried in court as he occasionally cast a glance at weeping wife No. 2. He refused to discuss his domestic affairs.

"I don't want to say anything that would hurt either of them," he said. "I am a kind-hearted man."

And, according to his attorney, he is so kind-hearted that he married wife No. 2 out of sympathy. She worked in the office of the company, and wanted a husband, he told his attorney.

"So I just married her," he said.

Thompson's bond has been set at \$2,000.

SULTAN'S NIECE GOES TO ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY



Princess Tarhata Kiram, niece of the Sultan of Sulu, and Carmen Aguinaldo, daughter of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, the Tagalog chief, recently arrived in Chicago from the Philippines on the way to the University of Illinois, where they are to be given a four year course. The princess is shown on the right in the photograph.

Kills Hawk by Hand.

Mrs. A. Sinclair of Woodstock, N. H., caught a hen hawk in her hands and after quite a battle killed it.

...Special Prices for...

Friday and Saturday

White Lilly flour 24 lbs.	\$1.40	No. 3 can pumpkin, 2 for.	.25
Vandalia flour	1.35	Red beans, 2 for.	.18
Royal Patent flour	1.35	Macaroni, 3 boxes	.23
Large white potatoes, 60 lbs.	1.75	Spaghetti, 3 boxes	.23
Potatoes, per peck	.48	Hominy, No. 3 can	.2 for .25
Sweet potatoes, 15 lbs	.25	Pork and beans, No. 3 can	.15
Sugar cured bacon, per pound	.38	Extra good brooms	.45
Sugar cured bacon squares	.30	Ko-We-Ba Oats, 2 for	.25
Pure lard	.32	TOILET SOAP	
Lard compound, lb.	.28	Palmolive, 3 for	.25
Cresco all sizes per lb.	.33	Jap Rose, 3 for	.25
Navy beans, 5 lbs.	.40	Laundry Soap	
Lima Beans, 5 lbs.	.40	P and G Naptha, 6 for	.45
38 oz. glass Apple Butter	.40	Rub-No More, 6 for	.45
Bulk Coffee per lb.	.25	Joy White, 6 for	.40
Sugar Corn, 2 for	.25	Gloss, 6 for	.28
Early June peas, 2 for	.25	Magic, 6 for	.25

(Special Prices in Case Lots)

We will have from 1 to 10 per cent. off on every other article in the store on these days.

S. D. EARLY CASH GROCERY

South Greencastle

Corner Main and Broadway

PHONE 423

Orders Over \$1. Delivered - Phone Your Order Early

Bargain Days

...On...

Friday & Saturday

OCT. 24 & 25th

Ivy Band Flour, 24 lbs.	1.55
Gold Medal hard wheat flour 24 lbs.	1.65
White Lilly flour, 24 lbs.	1.40
Vandalia Flour, 24 lbs.	1.35
Big Four Flour, 24 lbs.	1.35
Aunt Jemima Pancake four per pkg	.15
Corn Flakes 3 pkg	.25
Phoenix Corn Flakes 2 pkg	.25
Gold Medal Oats	2 packages, .25
Navy Beans, 5 lbs.	.40
Lima Beans, 5 lbs.	.40
Red Beans, No. cans, 5 cans	.45
Pork and Beans, No 3 cans, per can	.15
Fancy Sugar Cured Bacon, per lb.	.36
Sugar Cured Bacon Squares, per lb.	.32
Dry Salt Meat	.25
Pure Lard, 5 lb. pail	1.50
Pure Lard, per pound	.37
Lard Compound, per pound	.27
Potatoes, per bushel	1.85
Brooms, extra good, each	.50

We have just received a shipment of Peters Shoes. All solid leather. Let us show them to you. We make School Shoes a specialty. All orders delivered. Phone your orders early.

Phone 51 - J W. Herod 715 S. Main St

WHEN SUN BEGINS TO COOL

Humanity in Its Maturity Will in All Probability Be Able to Conserve Heat.

We can calculate the evolution of the temperature of the earth in the future. The sun will grow smaller and cooler. Thus in 100,000 years, when the radius of the sun has diminished by only one-hundredth part, our temperature will be not more than 25 degrees C. (78.8 degrees F.) at the equator. It will have fallen to 0 degrees C. (32 degrees F.) at the latitude 40 degrees, and at Paris it will be below zero (centigrade).

Finally, in 850,000 years, when the radius of the sun has lost only five one-hundredths of its diameter and merely 500 degrees C. of its temperature, the temperature of the equator will have fallen to zero centigrade and the entire earth will be frozen. Biologic evolution, which ascends into the past for a million years, may descend into the future for an equal period of time.

Moreover, the energy of the sun, whence proceeds our terrestrial energy, will be then diminished by only one-tenth. Mankind will doubtless say that time have long been capable of capturing this energy directly, or transforming it as the chlorophyll of plants so admirably does, of making it serve perhaps for several million years longer to sustain his life and the development of his thought.

Dr. William F. Warren, president emeritus of Boston University, in a late number of the *Classical Journal*, gives fresh evidence for the view so long advocated by him that man from the earliest times has had the conception of the earth as a sphere. He reviews the mythical geography of the East Aryans, showing that they looked upon the earth as a sphere, and considers what might be the Aryan geography throws upon the legends of the "Promethian Bound," and upon the geographic ideas of prehistoric Greeks.

The conclusion is that this old myth as poetically retold by Aeschylus reveals a conception of the earth identical with the spherical idea of the East Aryans. Doctor Warren has given us a vigorous piece of criticism in this paper, succeeding in making clear the journey of 10 which so baffled the great Greek historian. He has said: "The route of 10 in the 'Promethian Bound' defies all comprehension, even as a consistent picture." Such a paper reminds us that Hellenic literature has not been exhausted by original investigation.

Apprenticeship for Mothers.

In the domain of home economics, which has become so firmly entrenched in the education of American women, the practice house has afforded something comparable to what the hospital offers to the medical student, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Recently the varied activities in the practice houses of one large educational institution, have been diversified still further by affording opportunities to observe as well as to assist in the care of infants. The latter are secured from orphanages. This form of apprenticeship in the study of the homemaker's job is an innovation which deserves to be watched with interest.

Soldiers' Heads Growing.

Some cynical stay-at-homes have complained that the returned soldiers have "Got the big head," but the London battlers find it literally true. The sizes most in demand before the war were 6 1/2 and 6 3/4, but now they sell more hats of 7 and 7 1/4.—*Vocalist* Summary.

USL
**DRY CHARGED
STORAGE BATTERIES**
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BURDICK TIRES
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 We carry in stock a full line of
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FREE AIR—FREE WATER

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CHICHESTER'S PILLS

 THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
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Pills in Red and Gold wrapper.
Take no other. Buy of your
Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For 25
years known as Best. Safest. Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

GULF FLOODS DUE TO DROWNED KEYS

Cause of Corpus Christi Disaster Is Explained.

HOW HOLLAND IS PROTECTED

Building of Dikes Holds Back the Sea as the Stanch Sea Walls at Galveston Have Prevented Recurrence of Disaster of 1900—Subsidence of Gulf Coast Is Estimated at About One Foot Per Century.

An explanation of the coastal formation which contributed to the terrible inroads of the floods that all but wiped out the city of Corpus Christi, Tex., and devastated other gulf towns is contained in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

The bulletin recalls that the Galveston flood of 1900, which resulted in the erection of the stanch sea walls that prevented a recurrence of desolation at Galveston, was not the first calamity of that sort which has visited southern cities.

"Witness the swallowing of Little Derniere, a health and pleasure resort of New Orleans, with most of its transient population, just 44 years before Galveston," the bulletin says, quoting from a communication to the society.

Florida Keys Farther Out.

"The student who scans the shores of Atlantic and gulf, either on the ground or on the admirable maps of the coast and its geologic survey and the hydrographic office of our navy, soon perceives that the relations between wave-built bars and wave-cut sea cliffs vary from coast stretch to coast stretch. On the New Jersey coast the bars are beaten back to or beyond the line of the sea cliffs, so that the ponds or sounds behind the bars are relatively short and discontinuous; along the Florida coasts the keys stand farther out to sea and are separated from the mainland by great elongated sounds often affording navigable waterways; while about the northern shores of the gulf the relations of the keys to sounds are more variable."

"Closer study serves to interpret these variable relations. From Florida westward to Mobile bay the keys are nearly continuous and the sounds long and narrow; thence westward to Lake Borgne the typical keys are lost, though their lines continue in a series of islands—Ship Island, Horn Island, Cat Island, etc.—separated from the mainland by the broad Mississippi sound; still farther westward a new series of keys, erratic in form and trend, appears in the Chandeleur Islands, and beyond the delta there is a corresponding (and correspondingly erratic) series of low keys stretching westward nearly or quite to Atchafalaya bay."

Keys in Process of Growth.

"Now the mainland shore of Mississippi sound is marked by a series of small and narrow keys and sounds, evidently in process of growth, but much less advanced than those east of Mobile bay; and these are among the evidences that along this stretch of shore the gulf has encroached on the land to such an extent as to leave the original keys 20 to 40 miles behind."

"Similarly the Chandeleur keys and the corresponding series west of the delta are small and new and obviously connected with the delta building."

"West of Atchafalaya bay the coast is characterized by the absence of keys and sounds, save of the infantile sort, like those of the inland shore of Mississippi sound; so that this shore seems incongruous with the rest until the student discovers the long line of completely submerged keys—Saline bank, Trinity shoal, Ship shoal, etc.—in a position precisely corresponding to the islands south of Mississippi sound and forming a direct submarine connection (save as cut off by the delta) between these islands of the eastern gulf and the well-developed keys of the southern Texas shore."

"The position of these banks, like that of the Horn Island and its fellows, is such as to demonstrate that the waters have invaded the mainland, and that west of the delta the encroachment has been sufficient not merely to push back the shore line 50 to 100 miles, but completely to submerge the ancient keys."

"The most striking feature of these drowned and half-drowned keys is their symmetrical arrangement; except for the interruption by the delta (with its new and lesser sand banks), the great bars form a sweeping curve regular as the beach line of a landlocked bay, and hence afford a rough measure of the outbuilding of the delta as well as of the invasion of the gulf on its flanks."

"Hardly less striking than the symmetry of the series is the closeness of continuity between keys and banks; and it is a significant fact that Galveston island is the northwestern terminus of the west coast system of keys, the last stretch of these sand banks still rising above the level of the tide."

"It is the business of the geologist to detect and weigh the evidences of subsidence or elevation of coasts and to estimate the rates of movement for the guidance of local residents and investors; and it behooves such citizens

to avail themselves of the scientific researches.

How Holland Is Protected.

"The observations on the rise and fall of various coasts are impressive: Holland derives its name from its subsidence, coupled with the building of dikes for the protection of the land; the island of Batavia, inhabited in the days of 'aetius, is drowned; Zuyder Zee was formed by an invasion of the sea about the end of the thirteenth century, and the Netherlands polders (or dike-protected lands) are maintained only by artificial embankments which have been raised from generation to generation until now cultivated fields lie seven to ten meters below tide level."

"The measure of the rate of subsidence of the Holland coast ranges from .09 to .75 meter per century; since 1732 the mean has been .26 meter, or nearly a foot per century. The subsidence of the New Jersey coast was estimated at two feet per century by State Geologist Cook; it has continued so long that fresh water cedar swamps have been submerged and the forests imbedded in saline mucks, whence it is profitable business to mine the logs for lumber; and in consequence of the current sinking the Atlantic is encroaching and swallowing or destroying estates and homes to the value of many thousand dollars annually."

"The subsidence of the gulf coast is less confidently known; but the geologic indications are that it is (at least between Mobile bay and Galveston harbor) nearly as rapid as on the New Jersey coast, and more rapid than on the Netherlands coast, at least since the building of the dikes; so that the rate cannot justly be estimated at less than a foot per century."

NOW WORKING ON NEW SPECIES OF TOMATOES



Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, who is busy in his marvelous four-acre lot just outside Santa Rosa, Burbank has himself put out over 400 new varieties of plants, vegetables and flowers. He is the author of the Shasta daisy, the Burbank-Salinas potato, the spineless cactus and hundreds of other new plant marvels. He is now working on a new variety of tomato. His garden is the mecca of horticulturists.

ST. LOUIS GIRLS' INGENUITY

They Can Keep Both Hands on Auto Wheel and Avoid Law.

You can't beat Cupid. Knocked to his knees by the antispooning edict of St. Louis county officials he drank the cup of bitterness.

The constables declared that men driving automobiles must keep both hands on the wheel and quit spooning. But the constables gaped when they saw girls driving and the young men sitting alongside with both hands free.

"What's a fellow going to do when the girl's got both hands on the wheel?" Constable George Roth asked. "That's perfectly legitimate. That's what I call beating the law."

Got Bait From Wreck.

O. H. Woodward and a companion of Chagrin Falls, O., started on an auto trip to a fishing place. Unable to obtain bait, they feared the catch would be small. Half way to their destination the auto turned over. Woodward was thrown clear off the machine, but his companion was pinned underneath. When the machine was finally lifted the man inside was found putting angleworms in the bait pail, for the machine had torn up the ground. And they were pleased.

Could Be Seen Growing.

A freak vegetable growth which in two hours developed from the size of a baseball to the proportions of a small watermelon attracted hundreds of visitors to the home of George Motheral, at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Development was plainly visible, there being alternate movements from side to side. Visitors were unable to classify the strange formation.

WARNS OF DUST PERIL IN MILLS

Department of Agriculture Tells of Tragedies Which Carry Own Lesson.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Men in Flour Mills, Cereal Mills and Elevators Under Government Urge Are Using More Care—Preventive Devices Installed.

Washington.—Here is a remarkable contrast:

Between March, 1916, and October, 1917—twenty months—dust explosions destroyed four of the largest grain and cereal plants in the United States and Canada, killing 24 people, injuring 36 and destroying \$6,000,000 worth of food-stuffs and buildings.

From October, 1917, to August, 1919—twenty-one months—there has been only one disastrous dust explosion in a flour mill, cereal mill or grain elevator in this country. This explosion occurred in May, 1919, in an elevator in the Northwest. Three men were killed, four injured and property damaged to the extent of \$150,000.

Did not the elevators and mills handle more grain and flour in the latter period than in the earlier one? And did they not have trouble with the changing of help and have to use inexperienced men? More explosions, in the natural course of events, were to be expected in the later period. The secret of it is that all the men in the flour mills, cereal mills and elevators have been careful and preventive devices have been installed.

Carry Their Lesson.

The following accounts of tragedies and near-tragedies supplied by the bu-



What a Grain Dust Explosion Followed by a Fire Did

reau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture convey their own lesson.

A feed-grinding plant in Canada met with a \$2,000,000 loss from an explosion and fire caused by foreign material entering the grinding machine. The sparks created by this foreign material, passing through the grinding plates ignited the dust in and around the machine. A small explosion followed. Dust-laden air propagated the flame to a large bin, where the dust had been stirred into suspension. This produced a second and violent explosion and the fire that resulted completely destroyed the plant, killing 17 men and injuring 16.

Friction between any two dissimilar bodies will produce static electricity. A spark of this type started a fire in an elevator head of a southern export house. Since the elevator heads and legs were completely boxed in and the machinery was operating properly there was absolutely no possibility of any cause for this fire except static electricity. The discharge ignited the dust in the elevator head, the flames burst out and caused a fire on the top floor. Fortunately the plant was equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. By grounding every elevator head in the building this danger was eliminated, and since that time no fire or explosion has occurred in the plant.

Care Prevents Disaster.

It was the custom at a certain cereal grinding mill in the middle West to keep the plant as free as possible from all dust. This practice, no doubt, saved the plant from a disastrous explosion and fire. Some bits of foreign material got past the magnetic separator, and upon entering the grinding machine caused sparks to fly. The sparks ignited the dust in suspension, blew open the doors of the grinding machines, and flames shot out to a distance of several feet; but because of the lack of dust to propagate the flame the fire went out. Had there been accumulations of dust near by it no doubt would have been thrown into suspension and another and very violent explosion would have resulted.

At an elevator in the East three men were transferring grain from a storage bin to a shipping bin when one of them smelled the odor of burning rubber.

"I guess we had better see what is the trouble," said one. "Let's finish running this bin first," said another. "We can finish in about ten minutes."

"All right," said the first, and they continued working.

A few minutes later—an explosion, and then a fire. Flames spread rap-

idly and the heat was so intense that the firemen could not get the fire under control. The plant was completely destroyed, with a loss of \$1,500,000. Enough grain was destroyed to furnish Chicago with bread for a month.

Seven Men Killed.

A choke-up occurred recently in an export elevator in the East. One of the men hurried to investigate and found it to be in leg No. 1. He signalled in for leg No. 1 to be shut down, but because of some mistake leg No. 2 was shut down instead. The belt in No. 1 continued to slip until the heat produced was so great that the belt began to burn, thus lighting the dust in the leg and producing a sharp local explosion, which blew the leg apart. This explosion stirred up the dust about the plant, ignited it, and produced a very violent explosion. The fire which resulted completely destroyed the plant. Seven men were killed, 22 injured and the property damage amounted to \$1,500,000.

The miller in a modern mill in the South believed in having his plant clean, in having efficient fire-fighting apparatus, and in using a flashlight if he must inspect a bin by artificial light. Occasionally, however, he would go through the plant smoking his pipe.

No Place to Smoke.

One afternoon he wished to determine the amount of flour in a bin, so he took a flashlight, lifted the trapdoor of the bin, and was about to flash the light when he found a mass of flames in front of him. He was smoking his pipe at the time. His hands and face were badly burned, and the trapdoor sill was scorched. Fortunately, because of the lack of dust in the plant, the blaze vanished almost as quickly as it came. The miller in a modern mill in the South still believes in smoking—but not in a flour mill or grain elevator.

While inspecting an elevator in the East an insurance man found an extension light with a flimsy wire guard lying on the floor and remarked, "This light should not be lying on the floor."

"All right," said one of the men, and picked up the light, intending to

DUE TO DIGESTIVE TROUBLE

Condition of Narcolepsy Revealed by Victim's Absolutely Irresistible Desire for Sleep.

Even after a meal of moderate size taken by a normal subject there is a slight tendency to drowsiness, which becomes much more pronounced after a heavy meal or in dyspepsia. When sleep under such conditions is irresistible we have narcolepsy. The patient may fall asleep so abruptly that he may endanger himself or others. It is characteristic, however, of narcolepsy of whatever kind that the attack is of brief duration. The victim never collapses, for he always has time to assume a posture suitable for sleep. He may even announce that he must doze for a few minutes, after which he will awake refreshed. He may be kept awake or readily awakened. Hence there should be no likelihood of mistaking narcolepsy for epilepsies of any kind. The digestive troubles are of no particular type—cases have been seen of alcoholic gastritis, hyperchlorhydria, atony, etc. In these patients indigestion is only a determining cause, but relief of the stomach mischief seems to lead to complete recovery. Possibly akin to these gastric cases are others in which a subject falls into an imperious sleep after indulgence in alcohol, but who wakes in a few moments completely sober, instead of passing into a stupor.—Rocky Mountain News.

GULL HAD GOOD APPETITE

Voracious Observer Assails Bird Swallowed Fifteen Smelt Within Space of One Hour.

Sea gulls never visit the Cowlitz and Lewis rivers except when the smelt are running. Local fishermen know when the fish are at hand by seeing the big white birds in the air wheeling and diving and uttering their plaintive cry. They sound like complaining children with rather weak lungs. When the gulls are tired of flying they settle on piles along the shore or on sand banks which they whiten like a fall of snow.

When the sharp eye of a gull sees a smelt he plunges for it, submerges his bill and head, and brings it up swiftly. The bird swallows his prey in full flight, seldom or never pausing to digest it.

A most of the men relates that a friend of his, who on the Cowlitz, selected a gull which he could identify and watched for an hour to see what the smelt it caught and swallowed. The number was surprisingly fifteen.

This gull was more expert than ordinary. It must have been an exceptional bird in color and shape. The Kelso naturalist could not have told it from the rest of the flock. Perhaps it was exceptional in other ways. And perhaps it had a double personality.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

Obituary of a Jellyfish.

One jellyfish at least became world famous, and when she died, after living for sixty-seven years in the most intellectual society, under the protection of five successive learned gentlemen, she received the honors of an obituary notice in the Scotsman.

"Granny" belonged to the jellyfish family, but was, strictly speaking, a sea anemone whom Sir John Graham Dalyell picked off the rocks and kept in sea water all the years of his life. Sir John fed his protegee regularly with one-half mussel a fortnight, and she bore a large family.

The Scotsman "In Memoriam" notice stated that 600 of Granny's offspring were known. When Sir John died his anemone was passed on to an arctic explorer, and at his death she was bequeathed to another scientific man. Granny thrived and bred little ones; she outlived four protectors, and died finally because of the neglect or ill-treatment of a botanist.

How Much Is Enough to Eat?

Science is speaking up for the 12-year-old who is always hungry. "Age, size and activity," have all to do with the matter. A boy may need more to eat than a girl because he exercises more rather than because he is larger. A small, bookish father tied to a desk may need much less to eat than his romping, growing 12-year-old progeny. It is safe to say that a growing child needs all the bread and butter and milk and fruit that it will eat; when the appetite must be coaxed with sweets it is not to be trusted.

If you have stopped running and growing, don't gauge Robbie's needs by your relative sizes. Growing is strenuous business. Be sure that the children have both building material for this important occupation and energy fuel for their ceaseless activity. Watching the child's weight will give you a key to the situation.

Center of Sponge Industry.

Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas Islands, is a town which seems to exist for the sponge business. Its coral streets all lead to "the sponge market." Carts, loaded with the square bird cages and filled with sponges, are always in progress along Bay street. A fleet of sponge boats is always passing in and out of harbor or riding at anchor head out along the sponge wharf. Men of business hang out their signs as "Sponge Brokers." Entire yards are filled with sponges, and the constant chatter and song of hundreds of negroes at work clipping and pounding, assorting and drying sponges, are among the familiar street sounds.

ENSIGN TELLS OF SEAPLANE FIGHT

Officer Describes How American and British Aviators Held Off Superior Forces.

FOUR MACHINES ATTACK 20

Interesting Account of an Exciting Aerial Combat During the Late War—Battle Enemy for Several Hours.

Washington.—One of the most interesting accounts of an aerial combat in the late war was made public recently by the navy news bureau, which has headquarters in the navy department in Washington.

The story is told in the report of Ensign R. B. Keyes of the United States Naval Flying corps to Admiral Sims, and relates how four British seaplanes operated by American and British aviators fought 20 German machines several hours in defense of a British plane that had been forced to descend to the water for repairs.

Ensign Keyes was the front gun layer of one of the machines, in which Lieutenant Galvayne of the 3rd Royal Air force was second pilot. In his report the aviator says:

"Our three machines from Felixstowe rose from the water at noon, circled into patrol formation, and proceeded along the coast to Yarmouth. Here we were joined by two more planes. At one o'clock the squadron turned east. Soon we perceived the Dutch coast and followed the sandy beaches of Texel and Vlieland islands until we came to Terschelling.

"Sighted German Planes. "At Terschelling we veered west, but we soon had to turn back because one machine (Eaton's) had come to the water with a broken petrol pipe. We circled it, and 15 minutes later sighted five German planes steering west, which would soon bring them upon us.

"Lieutenant Galvayne was seated near the wheel. His duty was to kneel with eyes above the cowl and direct the pilot. I was in the front cockpit, with one gun and 400 rounds of ammunition. In the stern cockpit the engineer and wireless ratings were to handle three guns.

"We took battle formation and went forward to meet the enemy machines but when almost within range they turned and ran away from us. At once we gave chase, but soon found that they were too fast.

"We had chased these planes to keep them away from the machine on the water, which otherwise would have been shot to pieces. Finding now that they could keep out of our range we turned back and again circled the disabled plane.

"Soon the enemy once more came close, and we gave chase a second time. But instead of five machines as before, there were only four.

"Suddenly we discovered that a large number of hostile planes were steering toward us, not in the air with the four planes, but very close to the water. Ten machines were in this group, but they were joined in a few minutes by five more.

"We swung into battle formation and aimed for the middle of the fleet. When we were nearly within range four planes on the port side and five on the starboard side rose to our level of 1,500 feet. Two planes passed directly beneath us, shooting upward. Firing was incessant from the beginning, and the air seemed blue with tracer smoke. The Germans used explosive bullets. I gave most of my time to the four planes on our port side, because they were exactly at our level and within good range, about 200 yards.

"Once I looked round and noticed that Lieutenant Galvayne was in a stooping position. By bending lower I discovered that his head was lying in a pool of blood.

"From this time on I have no clear idea of just what our maneuvering was. Evidently we put up a running fight, steering east, then circling. Suddenly I found that our machine had been cut off from the formation and we were surrounded by seven enemy seaplanes. We were steering almost southwest. We fought for ten miles or so, until we drove the seven Germans off. One of them was driven down out of control and made a very poor landing. Another was badly hit, side-slipped, and crashed in flames from a height of 2,000 feet. All were severely punished.

"Lieutenant Galvayne killed. "The engagement had lasted about half an hour. We descended to the water at 4:45 p. m. ten miles north-west of Vlieland. There I loosened Lieutenant Galvayne's clothing, made his position easier, and felt for his heart, which I was sure was beating feebly. Then we rose 1,500 feet and sighted two Yarmouth planes. We picked them up, swung into formation and laid our course for Yarmouth. At 7:10 we sighted land, and 20 minutes after were resting in front of the Yarmouth slipway. We at once summoned medical aid, but found that nothing could be done for Lieutenant Galvayne. A shot had gone through his head.

"Our boat was riddled. A number of shots had also torn the top between the front cockpit and the beginning of the cowl. The duration of the fight was seven hours and ten minutes."